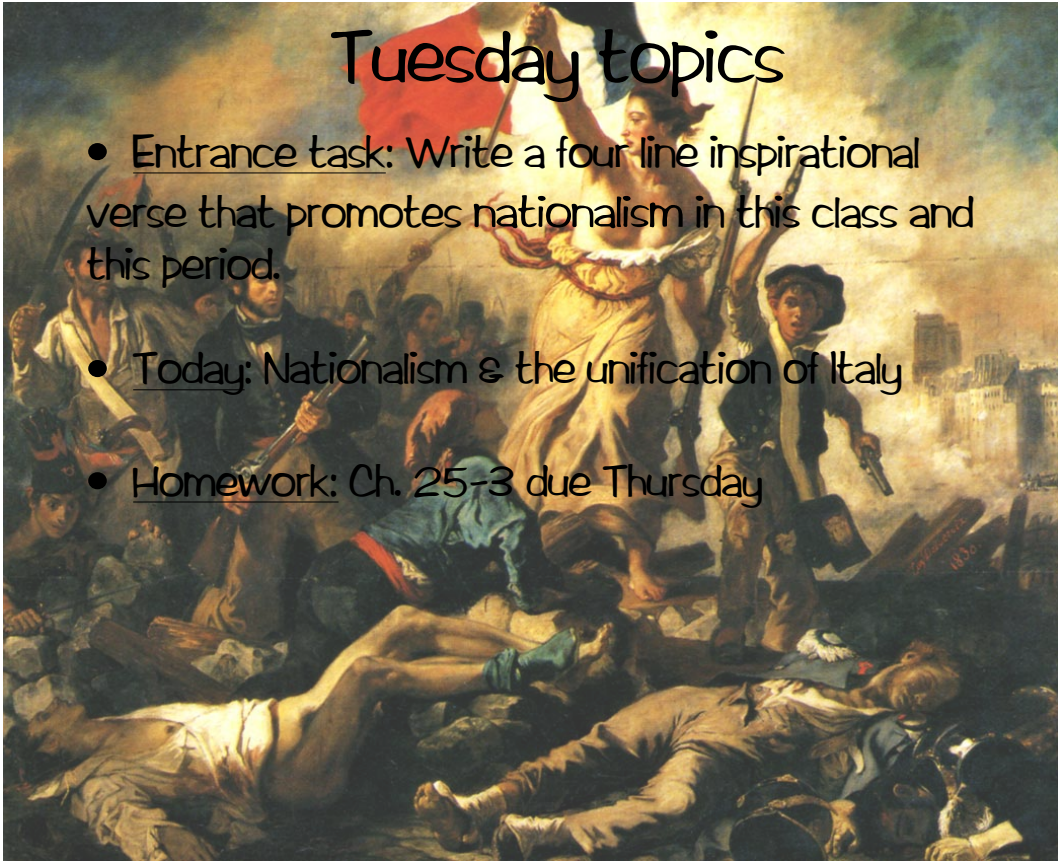


## Tuesday topics

- Entrance task: Write a four line inspirational verse that promotes nationalism in this class and this period.
- Today: Nationalism & the unification of Italy
- Homework: Ch. 25-3 due Thursday



Feb 5-9:52 PM

## Nationalism

As you listen to the following songs, think about the following questions. Take notes if necessary.

- Reflect on the melody of the song - why do you think the songwriter chose this melody to convey his/her message?
- List two examples nationalistic ideas in the song
- Describe the emotions that each song conveys
- Could those emotions be both positive and negative?
- How can nationalism be both positive and negative
- Do a group of people have to have a nation to be nationalistic?
- What effect do you think nationalism would have on the people of Europe after they are freed from French control by the Congress of Vienna?



Feb 4-8:41 PM



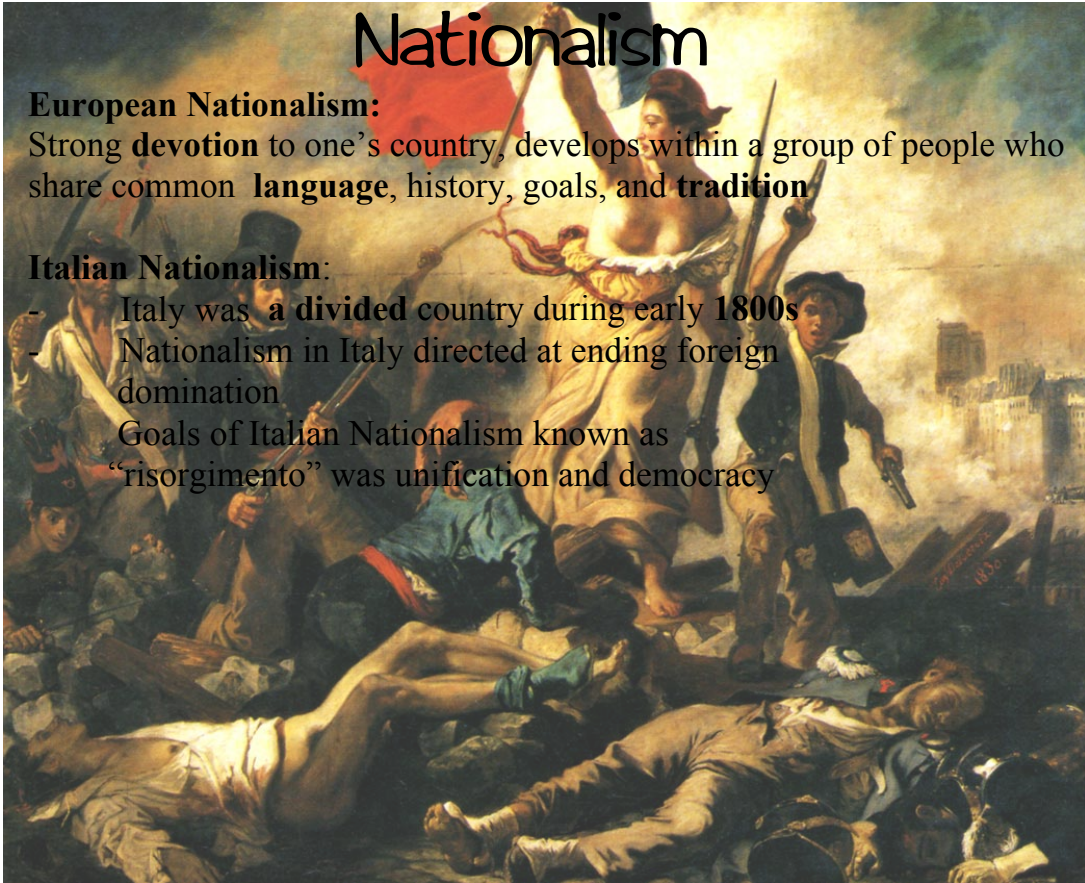
# Nationalism

## European Nationalism:

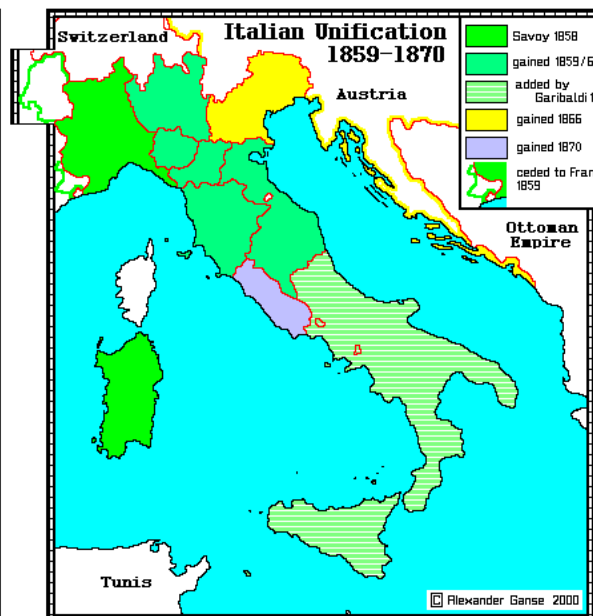
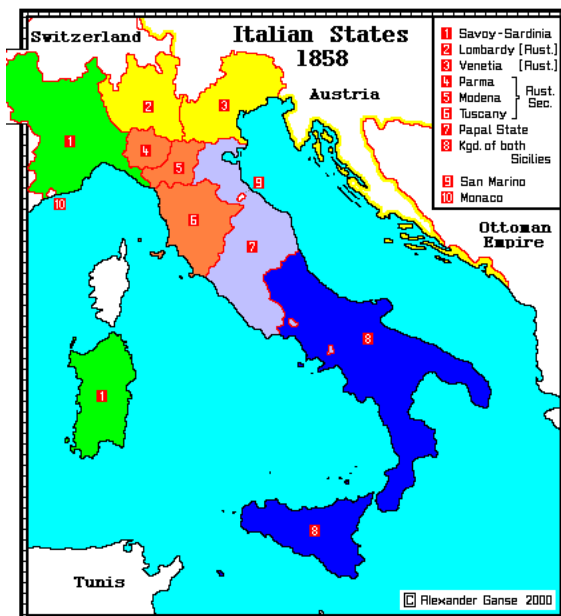
Strong **devotion** to one's country, develops within a group of people who share common **language**, history, goals, and **tradition**

## Italian Nationalism:

- Italy was a **divided** country during early **1800s**
- Nationalism in Italy directed at ending foreign domination
- Goals of Italian Nationalism known as "risorgimento" was unification and democracy



Feb 5-9:52 PM



Feb 14-9:10 AM



## Leaders of Italian Nationalism

1. Mazzini - the soul of Italian unification
  - formed Young Italy, an organization to removed Austrian control and set up Italian Republic.



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2. Cavour - the brains of Italian unification
  - developed plan to unify Italy
  - \* Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel II
  - \* formed alliances with France & Prussia which allowed his military to force Austria out of Italy.



Feb 5-9:52 PM





Feb 5-9:52 PM

*Italia irredenta*

*Unredeemed lands that should have been part of a unified Italian state.*



Feb 5-9:52 PM





Italy was formed in 1861. King Victor Emmanuel II was its Limited Monarch.

In 1870, French troops guarding the Pope in Rome left and Italian troops took over the city, establishing it as the Italian capital.

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